

CORRESPONDENCE.
HONGKONG AND THE
GERMANS.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Mr. Kavarana says:—"We had two very long and illuminating essays on Free Trade by Mr. McGuigan." I am an absolute Free Trader. I can see no more reason for restricting trade between individuals living in different parts of the earth than for restricting trade between individuals living in different parts of the same village. Yet, in writing the two letters referred to, I had no idea that I was contributing two "illuminating essays on Free Trade." I have read these letters again and I fail to discover anything about Free Trade in the first one. In the second one, which was a reply to a correspondent who advocated Protection and wrote under the *nom de guerre* "Protection," only four sentences refer to Free Trade. In one it was asserted that trade was not war but co-operation. In each of the other three sentences reference was made to false notions underlying Protection, and in the last paragraph I asked for an answer to six questions on Protection. It really appears that Mr. Kavarana has not honoured me with a very careful perusal of the letters he refers to, and, since "Protection" has failed to reply and Mr. Kavarana has come to fill the breach, I think that he should have answered my last letter. As it is, he has not disputed a single contention, nor attempted to answer a single question. He admits that "Cobden and Bright were all very well for their day," which, I suppose, means that Free Trade was a sound policy at that time. But he says that the people were woefully ignorant of the vastness of the resources of the rich Empire, and he thinks that our present knowledge of these resources makes a reversal of the Free Trade policy desirable. Will he kindly explain the process of reasoning which leads him to this conclusion?

Of course, trade is not the only question. But your correspondent desired to exclude the products of German factories in addition to excluding the Germans themselves. I have already contended, and it has not been disputed, that the Germans and their trade cannot be excluded from Hongkong unless they are excluded from the territories of all the Allies. To carry out such a policy would be to boycott the German people. It would be enforced only when the German people could offer no more resistance—a time which would appear to be a long way off yet. It could be maintained only by such a system of militarism as would brutalize our own people and end in the destruction of our own liberty as well as that of the Germans. The policy of holding down a people by force can hardly be called successful, judged by modern experience. It has been tried in Alsace-Lorraine by Germany, in Poland and Finland by Russia, in Ireland by Great Britain, and here are the weak spots in the respective Empires. Now let me ask—What did the German workers gain from German rule in Alsace-Lorraine? What did the Russian workers gain from Russian rule in Poland? What did the British workers gain from the poverty and depopulation of Ireland? What could the workers of France, Russia, Italy, England or America gain by crushing the workers in Germany? I think in every election in Britain since 1885, except one, the issue has been "What should be done in Ireland?" The exception was "What should be done in South Africa?" If during all these years the issue of elections had been "What should be done in Britain?" we might have had a system of taxation that would have opened up the land to cultivation and given us plenty of cheap food instead of the scarcity and dearness of the present. We might have had a system of rating that would have removed the penalty on building houses, workshops and factories, and would have made it more profitable to build houses on this land around the towns than to hold it back for higher prices. We might have had an adequate supply of better and cheaper houses instead of, as at present, large masses housed in slums not fit for cattle. With increased use of land we might have had an increased demand for labour at higher wages. The annual slaughter of the children of workers

through poverty and bad housing might have been avoided. The million or so of children of school age now so "physically or mentally defective or diseased as to be unable to derive reasonable benefit from their State education" might have been born under happier conditions, where health instead of disease would have been their inheritance in this rich Empire. Truly "the fool hath his eyes on the ends of the earth." Surely after this war we want the issues of elections in England to be "What shall be done in England?" and not "What shall be done in Germany?" But if we are going to attempt to keep Germany down by force the issue at our elections will be about Germany rather than about England. This may be the very aim of some of the rich and privileged classes to stave off reform. If so, their refusal to see any difference between the German rulers and the German people is intelligible. But the aim of intelligent working men should be to free the German people and overthrow the German despots.

I see signs of hesitancy in high quarters to turn the war against the Hohenzollerns, but I trust our present rulers may not be as blind as the late rulers in Russia were. Anyhow, I feel certain that the British people will stand no nonsense from the Kaiser's past friends. The barbarism displayed by the present rulers of Germany during this war makes it impossible to trust them again, and if the end of the war leaves them in power, it will be a defeat for democracy. A democracy has nothing to gain by war and therefore has no motive for spying and intriguing; but an oligarchy is always seeking additional power and privilege for its own class and is a perpetual menace to its neighbours. We must not cast our reason to the winds and let ourselves be guided by the blind passion of hate. That way lies destruction. We must consider the result of our actions. We must look where we are going. What use is it to start out on a course on which every step we take must be retraced? If we follow a policy based on hate, unless we desire a long continuation of the present carnage and destruction and a probable early recurrence of something similar or worse, most assuredly we will have to retrace every step we take. But if the object of our policy be to promote peace and goodwill we can adhere to it for all time.

Mr. Kavarana says the point of view a British subject has to take now is "whether the old *laissez-faire* method is to be pursued again after the bitter experience we are now passing through." It is not clear to me what he has in mind. I fail to make the connection between the *laissez-faire* method and our present bitter experience. Does he think we had too much private enterprise in the past? Does he think it is better now when Government is regulating nearly everybody and everything? They are regulating railroads, shipping, imports, labour, wages, food, prices, etc., and matters are going from bad to worse. The members of the Government would need to be both omniscient and omnipotent to regulate properly all they have in hand, and they are neither, but a very long way from either. They have been regulating the tariff on protective lines on cotton imports into India and have succeeded in arousing bitter antagonism between the cotton manufacturing interests of Bombay and the people of Lancashire, and by the time they regulate the other tariffs which the various interests demand every section of the Empire will be in conflict with some other section, for the gain of one can only be at the expense of the other, whereas under a system of Free Trade there could be no more conflict between the people in different parts of the Empire than between next-door neighbours.—Yours respectfully,

J. H. MCGUIGAN.

A case from the Colombo District Court was argued in appeal on May 1st before Mr. Justice Ennis and Mr. Justice Shaw in which T. A. J. Noorhai & Co. sued The Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. The plaintiffs brought the action to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 5,130.30 under a policy of insurance made with the defendants for loss and damage to a cargo of rice shipped by the steamer *Ural*, alleging that such loss and damage was caused by perils of the seas within the terms of the policy. The defendants denied liability. The District Judge gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the sum of Rs. 4,998.55, and the defendants appealed.

HONGKONG'S WAR
CONTRIBUTION.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In connection with the Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present War, let it be assumed, for the sake of a basis for calculations for what I am about to suggest, that the increased new rates will contribute \$1,000,000, or £100,000, annually for the duration of the war.

This is not to be despised at normal times and for ordinary wars, but now that we are used to gigantic figures, and considering the fact that the above amount will pay for only 24 minutes of the present expenses of the war or the interest on one-third of a day's expenses, I think any suggestion, idea, or system of investment by which greater amounts may be provided should be made known to be discussed and given due consideration. I therefore take the liberty of disclosing a plan that I have had in my head, and which, I reckon, will provide the Imperial Government with \$50,000,000 for 5 years by the help of the \$1,000,000 a year from the increased new rates.

This is what I suggest:—

The Government and/or local Banks to raise a loan of \$50,000,000 at 8 per cent. for 5 years. This will require \$4,000,000 annually for interest. Invest the above loan of \$50,000,000 at 6 per cent. in Straits and other Government War Loans. This will realise annually \$3,000,000 in interest, which, together with \$1,000,000 from new rates, will pay the interest on the loan of \$50,000,000.

It may be suggested that people are already subscribing to 8 per cent. loans, and why, therefore, raise an 8 per cent. loan. In this connection it must be admitted that subscriptions from the general public to 6 per cent. loans are by no means very large owing to local conditions, and that very few, if any, of our wealthy Chinese friends have found same or any other 8 per cent. loan tempting enough for investment in large amounts; but an 8 per cent. short loan for a fixed period is most likely to attract new money; for it would be responsible to borrow at 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. on the security of Title Deeds, Stocks and Shares, which now lie idle in iron safes.

The effect of my suggestion means that the Imperial Government will get indirectly \$50,000,000 in new money from Hongkong, refundable in 5 years, instead of free gifts of \$1,000,000 annually for the duration of the war, which may amount to one or two contributions. In this connection it must be remembered that the immediate financial needs of the Imperial Government and the Allies are unlimited, and that our \$1,000,000 will just pay the interest on only \$2,000,000 out of the gigantic loans which the Imperial Government have to raise from time to time to carry on the war.

The immediate value of prompt assistance in large sums in times of great need, as at present, cannot be ignored and should not be underestimated. It is to be remembered, also, that while we propose to contribute until the end of the quarter, during which the present war shall have come to an end, the Imperial Government's financial burdens are not likely to be lighter until long after the war. It is for this reason that I suggest a Five Year Increased Rates and a Five Year Loan.—Yours, etc.,

GIFT & LOAN

WANTED—MEDICINE
BOTTLES.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Dr. Baronfeather, in charge of the Hospital at Pakhoi, has sent an appeal for old medicine bottles, and I ask the courtesy of your columns to make known his request.

Last year the number of patients dealt with in the Hospital constituted a record, and the services of the medical staff continue to be in great demand. Naturally, the use of medicine bottles has been considerable, and the time has arrived when the words of the Doctor "mean money" and are not the least item in a Hospital's heavy expenditure.

I imagine there is scarcely a home not possessing its quota of empty medicine bottles, and I feel sure the owners, if asked to do so, would willingly give some of them for further use. The undermentioned have kindly undertaken to receive bottles at their homes:—
Kowloon—Rev. N. C. Pope, St. Andrew's Vicarage.
Hongkong (Central)—Mrs. Lander, St. Paul's College, Miss Griffin, 27, Cairne Road.
Hongkong (Peak)—Mrs. Patenden, 125, Peak.
Hongkong (Wanchai)—Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Seamen's Institute, 8, East Praya.

Failing this, a postcard to me, care of St. Stephen's College, will receive prompt attention. I should like to add that gifts of single bottles will not be despised. In due course the bottles given will be sent to Pakhoi.—Yours faithfully,

CHARLES GERKEN.

THE BOXING CONTESTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The followers of the noble art are certainly under an obligation to Staff-Insp. Wilden for the very excellent programme he staged last Saturday night. The competitors were very well-matched and they showed a willingness that augurs well for the future. In my opinion, and in the opinion of quite a multitude of others, however, Mr. Bailey's vision or judgment as a referee is at fault. In the fight between Fox and Koch, he allowed Fox to use his head unfairly on numerous occasions. In the second round Fox closed Koch's left eye with his head, and he continued to butt his opponent without admonition until the bout finished. Again, in the Smith-Simes fight, how Mr. Bailey came to the conclusion that Smith won is a mystery to those who are conversant with the game, as it was obvious to any impartial observer that from the 3rd round to the finish Smith was easily out-pointed. In the Richards-Brannigan affair it was anything but a fight. Referee Bailey allowed Brannigan to commit flagrant breaches of the rules. (The rule distinctly states that holding an opponent will merit disqualification. Yet the Referee allowed Brannigan to hold on the whole of the 10 rounds). The only time that the Battler was not hanging round Richards' neck was when the gong sent the men to their corners. In the Ahearn-Royal bout, in the 2nd round Royal forced Ahearn through the ropes. After falling through the ropes, Ahearn got to his feet and endeavoured to enter the ring. Royal was on the other side of the ropes, menacing Ahearn's entry. The fact that Ahearn was on his feet quite justified Royal's action. Had Ahearn crawled through the ropes upon his hands and knees, then Royal would have been bound to step back and let him enter. Immediately Ahearn fell through the ropes, the count should have started and it should have continued until Ahearn either got into the arena again or was counted out. The time-keeper did not start a count, with the result that Ahearn was out of the ring 17 seconds, and the Referee, as well as the time-keeper, appeared to be in a quandary and not to know what to do. Then, again, in the Scott-Craig fight the time-keeper counted Craig out when he was still on his feet at the 9th second. This error was a serious thing, as quite a lot of money had been bet upon the result. It is obvious that the time-keeper is not of the temperament essential to time-keeping. There are some reliable time-keepers in the Colony, namely, Charley Bond, Sid Kelly and A. Allen; also referees who know the rules and how to administer them—Mr. W. Logan, for example.—Yours faithfully,

OBSERVER.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1917.

SPORT.

HONGKONG TENNIS
TOURNAMENT.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS SEMI-FINAL.

In a semi-final game in the Professional Pairs yesterday before a fair crowd, Green and Dodwell easily defeated Soeters and Verney, but if Dodwell and Green do not shape better as a pair today they will lose to Nisbet and Fletcher in the final. Soeters and Verney are quite ordinary players, and the surprise is that they went so far in this class. Green and Dodwell won, 6-3, 6-4, but their play was by no means good, and the match, generally, was a very poor one from the spectator's point of view. Green seems to have completely recovered from the effects of a sprained right wrist, and did many good things, but Dodwell was responsible for a lot of weaknesses which will have to be eradicated in today's game. It was obviously an off-day with him, for Dodwell is usually a formidable partner.

Seats for the Championship Doubles final between Green and Cooper Hunt and Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, to be played in Friday, can now be booked at Moutries.

"NINETY-NINE"

A doctor seeking to discover a person's freedom, or otherwise, from lung trouble, tells the patient to utter the words "ninety-nine" several times, and the effect on the respiratory system of this vocal effort tells the medical man very much of what he wants to learn. This year the British and Foreign Sailors' Society utters the words "ninety-nine" (an announcement of its own age) and that articulation is so clear and healthy that it points to a thoroughly sound constitution, and gives the hope of an indefinite number of years' active ministry to the three-fold needs of our splendid sons of the sea.

ARE GERMS IMMORTAL?

Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, sanitary expert, of New York, declares that scientists are now taking cultures from mummies buried four thousand years ago, and that they show the pathogenic germ in a state of hibernation. Under proper moisture and heat, adds Dr. O'Sullivan, the deadly germs quickly come to life.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR
GOLFERS
GOLF BALLS

FROM 65 CENTS EACH	INCLUDING	FROM 65 CENTS EACH
ARCH-COLONELS.		BRAMBLE MIDGETS.
\$1.35 EACH.		\$1.15 EACH.
PATENT COLONELS.		DIMPLE MIDGETS.
\$1.15 EACH.		\$1.35 EACH.
"BRITISH HONOR."		THE "CINCH."
\$1.35 EACH.		90 CENTS EACH.
"BLACK AND WHITE."		THE "BOB."
\$1.15 EACH.		65 CENTS EACH.

SPALDING'S
GOLD-MEDAL GOLF CLUBS

WOOD CLUBS.	LADIES' MODELS.	IRONS.
\$5.50 EACH.		\$4.75 EACH.
TAYLOR'S CLUBS.		FORGAN'S CLUBS.
\$3.50 EACH.		\$4.50 EACH.
CADDY BAGS		
STOCKED IN TWELVE STYLES.		
FROM \$5.75 EACH.		

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain. Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

Wing On Co., Ltd.
Sincere Co., Ltd.
Sun Co., Ltd.
Cheong Tai.
Nam Hing Loong.
Ty Sing.
Sang Tai.
Kwan Tye.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Obtainable in Canton from
SINCERE CO., LTD.
Stocked by
THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

PRICES DUTY PAID.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case
of 4 dozen.
or \$5.10 per Dozen.
PINTS—\$26.50 per case
of 8 dozen.
or \$3.40 per dozen.
Admitted to be the Best
Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 546

BE COOL

By wearing our loose fitting
SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

We have now a large assortment
including

"FLEXINET"
"AERTEX"
"SOFTTESTNET"
"INDIAN GAUZE"
"B.V.D."
INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST

FOX TERRIER DOG, black head and black marking. Answer to name of "JIMMY". Licence number on collar 197. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to D. B. CLARK.
Care of JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, [570]

NEW ORGAN.
UNION CHURCH.

Recital
by
MR. DENMAN FULLER, F.R.C.O.
L.R.A.M.

TO-MORROW

23rd MAY, at 6 P.M.
Collection in aid of Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund.

[571]

PRACTICAL ENGINEER OPEN
TO ENGAGEMENT.

ARRIVED Hongkong recently. Splendid general all-round knowledge of Engineering, including Suction Gas and Motor Engine designing, Mining Machinery, Machine Shop practice, Marine and Ship Repairs, Deep Sewer and Reinforced Concrete Construction. Owned and managed Engineering business, manufactured Engines and Compressors, etc., for fifteen years. Completed engineering contracts to the value of \$200,000. Excellent recommendations. British, aged 40. Apply to—
"ENGINEER,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [573]

BADEN-POWELL GIRL GUIDES.

A DISPLAY will be given by the GIRL GUIDES at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, on WEDNESDAY, May 30th, at 5.30 P.M. Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained from Miss Day, Diocesan Girls' School, Kowloon. [574]

EMPIRE DAY

24th MAY, 1917.

By special arrangement with the Bandman Opera Co.
A VAUDEVILLE MATINEE.
Will be given at the Theatre Royal, City Hall.
4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Booking plans will be opened in the Secretary's Office, Hongkong Club, at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 22nd May, where seats may be booked and tickets obtained. Price \$3 each. The Dress circle and the first three rows of the stalls will be reserved for Members of the Hongkong Club and their friends. Tickets for seats in the remaining portion of the Theatre will be distributed among the Navy and the Garrison. Hongkong, 21st May, 1917. [575]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIFIC current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$200,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 a.m. on the 23rd May, 1917. The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 24th May, 1917.

Persons tendering to make alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 24th May, required for each \$1,000—Shanghai currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for telegraphic transfer on the London Commission of H.M. Treasury, London. The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC." The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the terms and conditions that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills). The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company. Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, F. J. THURSBY-PHELIM, Lt.-Colonel, His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917. [572]

WANTED.

A FIRE PROOF SAFE. Inside measurement not less than 38 inches high, 31 inches wide and 18 inches deep. Apply stating lowest price to—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [564]

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

PICTURES.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 22ND MAY, FINAL PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.
S. E. GREEN and S. H. DODWELL.
H. A. NISBET and A. G. M. FLETCHER.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 23RD MAY, FINAL MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.
Mr. and Mrs. NISBET.
REV. COOPER HUNT & MRS. ARMSTRONG.
THURSDAY, 24TH MAY, FINAL HANDICAP DOUBLES.
COL. CRISP and F. A. REDMOND.
S. E. GREEN and A. ABRAHAM.
FRIDAY, 25TH MAY, FINAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
S. E. GREEN and REV. COOPER HUNT.
NG SZE KWONG and WONG PO KEUNG.
The Prizes will be presented by Miss MAY after this event.
P. M. HODGSON, Hon. Secretary. [564]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 26th instant, both days inclusive. PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 15th May, 1917. [563]

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 21st May, to MONDAY, 28th May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 15th May, 1917. [564]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th May, to THURSDAY, 18th June, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$5.00 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 24th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement. DODWELL & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th May, 1917. [565]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the "LIBERTY LOAN" is Opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917. The price of issue is 85 per cent. The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxes. The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922. The Loan may be repaid at par after the 29th March, 1927. Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 18th March and the 29th September. Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue. Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of post charges. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds. G. TISDALL, Manager. [566]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

"EMPIRE DAY."

MEMBERS and SUBSCRIBERS are notified that the Club will be thrown open to their Lady Friends on THURSDAY, next, EMPIRE DAY, from 11.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Tiffin to which Ladies may be invited will be served at 1.15 P.M.

A Band will be in attendance. Members and Subscribers may engage Ladies for tiffin after Noon on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at the Secretary's Office. By Order, E. DES VŒUX, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th May, 1917. [565]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison Terraces. HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [568]

AUCTIONS

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of TWO LOTS of CROWN LAND at Camoway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal, at CROWN RENTS to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Block	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Cost Price
1	Lot 1, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the land of the Crown on the south and west.	16.560	172,941	172	9,941
2	Lot 2, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the land of the Crown on the south and west.	20.618	212,157	212	12,571

[560]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-mentioned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSON & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

In One Lot.

The Property Consists of:—The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lybault," 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19. The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1890. The Annual Crown Rent is \$95.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Under-mentioned Auctioneer.

[567]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 19, Seymour Terrace.

Apply to—

P. M. N. DA SILVA,
8, Des Vœux Road. [562]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—

DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd. [563]

TO LET.

"ARDSHEAL" No. 113, THE PRINCE, newly done up.

Apply to—

CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central. [564]

TO LET.

N. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PRINCE.

Apply to—

H. E. POLLOCK,
Princo's Buildings. [567]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vœux Road. [563]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Joe House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Tong Co., Ltd.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

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[12]

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on May 12th, ROBERT MURRAY AULD, of The Asiatic Petroleum Co., aged 39 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 101, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 22ND MAY, 1917.

WELCOME NEWS.

THE war news received during the week-end should help to lift the cloud of uncertainty under which the Allies have been anxiously watching the development of events for a month past. It appeared for a time that we might be left to fight the great battle on the Western Front without assistance from any other quarter, and, although the submarine campaign was seriously interfering with our arrangements for maintaining supplies, there seemed no prospect of overcoming the menace beyond that of preparing for a siege. There was no sign of activity on the Italian Front. Russia, thrown into chaos and disorder by the revolution, needed all her energies to restore domestic order and to fight those who were trying to drive her into a separate peace. America had not had time to gather her forces for the attack. Within the past few days there has been a distinct improvement in the position in every quarter. Italy has hung herself again upon the enemy, and if her offensive is maintained with the vigour and success which have characterised the opening stages its influence will soon make itself felt throughout Austria, which has for long past been chafing under the rôle which Germany has thrust upon her. Judging from the descriptions with which we have been furnished by visitors to the Italian Front the preparations have been made on a wonderful scale. The heaviest artillery has been lifted to the highest peaks, and the great problem of transportation among the snow-clad mountains has, apparently, been solved. Already over six thousand prisoners have been taken, and we are told that the Italians are advancing hourly. Of still more immediate importance is the distinct promise that effective means have been discovered by

our Naval authorities for dealing with submarines. There has been no official pronouncement upon the subject, but the Director-General of the Food Economy Department has made reference to the employment of "new methods" and has stated that we are beginning to master the problem. This assurance lends credibility to the report of a French newspaper that at least twelve enemy submarines were sunk during the first five days of May, and is supported by the Allied shipping returns, which already show a very appreciable diminution in the number of ships lost. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that the destruction of submarines can be maintained at the rate of over two a day, but there is certainly now solid ground for the belief that the crisis has been successfully passed. The arrival of an American medical unit in a British port en route for France is a sign that our latest Allies are not losing any time in actively co-operating with us, and very shortly we may expect to hear of a well-equipped American Army on its way to the European battlefields. In the light of our own experience no-one will question the wisdom of President Wilson's refusal to send Colonel Roosevelt's volunteers to the Front. They have been drawn from all classes, and probably comprise many men whose services are more urgently required in spheres other than the actual fighting-line. President Wilson fully realises that in this struggle armies have been superseded by nations in arms, and he is determined that America shall marshal her resources scientifically so that each man shall perform the task for which he is best fitted. In this way only can the full force of the nation be concentrated upon the accomplishment of the "one great purpose," and President Wilson has decided that no portion of the tremendous energy which America has at her command shall be wasted by unskillful direction. The best news of all, however, comes from Russia. The conflicting interests are becoming reconciled. A Cabinet has been formed, and the danger of a separate peace which all the Allies were dreading—for had it been brought about it would have prolonged the war indefinitely—seems to have passed. The generals commanding the armies have returned to the Front, and all men are ordered to take their places in the ranks within the next few days under threat of heavy penalties. The congress of peasants which has recently opened will, it is believed, have a steady effect upon the town workers, and soon—much sooner, indeed, than seemed likely a week or more ago—we may see a concentration of effort upon the successful prosecution of the war eclipsing all that Russia has hitherto done. The people of England were led to believe by those in authority that there was, at any rate, a fair prospect of the war being brought to a conclusion this Summer. This forecast was unquestionably based upon the assumption that the co-ordination of the Allied plans would lead to blows being struck at the enemy simultaneously on all fronts. The British offensive opened auspiciously, and encouraged hopes that the prophecy of an early peace would be fulfilled. Then came disappointment. The enemy, freed from pressure in the East, were able to throw the whole of their reserves against the British and French armies. Now the prospects are brightening again, and before the Summer months are through we trust that the vast machinery of the Allies will be working smoothly, rapidly and irresistibly towards the achievement of that object for which it has been prepared with so much elaboration and self-sacrifice.

We regret very much to announce the serious illness of Mr. Lay, the popular Commissioner of Customs at Swatow, who has come to Hongkong for special treatment.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be conducted this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock by the Rev. H. E. Anderson. Subject:—"God's Inspired Word." The meeting is open to all women.

The matched of a ropemaker at Yau-mat was destroyed by fire on Sunday, the extent of the damage being \$50. The fire was caused by the negligence of some beggars who were cooking food near the matched, with the owner's permission.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give an organ recital at the Union Church to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. There will be a collection in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund.

Yesterday afternoon balloting was to have taken place for the election of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim. The officials were present, but there was nothing in the nature of balloting.

At a parade of the local Volunteer Corps last evening, Sergt.-Major Mackie was presented with a long service medal by H. E. the Governor. The recipient has been connected with the Corps for twenty years. At the parade, also Lt.-Col. Chapman, V.D., mentioned that that was the last time he would be on parade with the Volunteers, as he was shortly proceeding home.

During the week ending May 19th there were two non-fatal Chinese cases of plague in the Colony. In the same period there were five cases of enteric fever (one British and the rest Chinese, one being imported) two of which proved fatal. Since the beginning of the year there have been nine cases of plague, of which seven cases proved fatal. One was an imported case.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday, a Chinese was sentenced by the Chief Justice to seven years' hard labour, and fourteen strokes with the "cat," for being concerned in a robbery aboard a water boat in Yau-mat Bay. Sentence of twelve months' hard labour was imposed upon a Chinese who was found in possession of a forged \$10 note, and a Chinese who was charged with returning from banishment, and was considered to be a person dangerous to the peace of the Colony, was sent to prison for three years with hard labour.

A Chinese salesman employed at a nut shop in Des Vœux Road West has reported to the Police that on the 15th the accountant of the firm was entrusted with a sum of \$3,861.68 with which to pay bills on behalf of the shop. The accountant has not been seen since. A Chinese shop-keeper of Tung Street has reported that on the morning of the 20th some person opened his safe by means of a duplicate key and stole therefrom \$240 in money and jewellery to the value of \$1,700. The jewellery did not belong to him, but to a friend who was away in Canton. The thief left in the safe \$400 in money, and a quantity of jewellery. The latter belonged to the shop-keeper.

LOCAL MAILS LOST

DUE TO ENEMY ACTION.

From our cable columns it will be seen that the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom announces that certain letter mails from the Far East have been lost at sea through enemy action, and that the approximate date of posting in Hongkong was March 11th.

It has, however, already been reported that the mail from this colony on March 13th was lost, and, as this covered all letters posted between March 8th and 13th, it covers the present announcement.

The mail in question comprised the following:—

3 bags from Hongkong to London.
2 bags from Hongkong to London forwarded.
1 bag from Hongkong to Paris (containing Portuguese mail).
There were also 227 registered letters from Hongkong, and an unknown number from Macao.

The London forward mail of March 15th has also been reported lost, but, apparently, the London mail itself of that date has been delivered.

ANOTHER CHINESE

BARRISTER.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), at the Hongkong Supreme Court yesterday, the Hon. J. H. Kemp, Attorney-General, applied for the admission to practise at the Bar of Mr. Fatsing Tinsik Cheng, LL.D.

The Attorney-General said that Mr. Cheng was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple on April 16th, 1913, after passing very successful examinations. Mr. Cheng was LL.D. of London University, the first of the Chinese race to attain that degree, which was very highly thought of. Mr. Cheng had made a special study of public and private international law. He had published a book which had been reviewed most favourably by the *National Review*, the *Times* and many other papers. He is an hon. member of the Greater Society in England, formed recently for the purpose of discussing International Law.

The Chief Justice said he had pleasure in admitting Mr. Cheng to practise in the Courts of the Colony. From what the Attorney-General had said, he had had a distinguished academic career in legal literature in a branch of law which, at this moment, is of greatest importance. His attainments reflected great credit on his country, and he (the Chief Justice) could only hope that the success he had attained in London might be synonymous with his future success.

THE WAR.

SUBMARINISM AND BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

AN ENCOURAGING SPEECH.

AMERICAN REGULARS FOR FRANCE.

STRENGTHENING RUSSIA.

GERMAN ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LIVELY FIGHTING.

FURIOUS GERMAN ARTILLERYING.

PARIS, May 20th.

A *communiqué* says:—The enemy artillery has been most active at Chemin-des-Dames since midnight and it increased in fury in the morning. The Germans, from the east of Hurbise to the north of Sancy directed a rolling fire of heavy shell and asphyxiating projectiles against our positions, but the strength of our counter-preparation rendered abortive the general assault which had been prepared and the Germans massed on the greater part of the threatened front were unable to leave the trenches.

There was the liveliest fighting at different points where they approached our lines, which ended in our favour, and the enemy, who lost heavily as the result of our barrages and counter-attacks, only gained a footing in our advanced elements northeast of Cerny on a front of 200 metres. Everywhere else our positions were maintained.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

ENEMY ATTACKS ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, May 20th.

A *communiqué* says:—There has been a most violent artillery struggle in the region of Chemin-des-Dames and along the whole front between Labovelle, Cerny and Hurbise. An enemy attempt on the salient of La Bovelie was easily repulsed. A small action enabled us to carry some elements of trenches north-east of Laffaux Mill.

BRITISH ATTACK.

ADVANCE ALONG HINDENBURG LINE.

LONDON, May 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—As a result of an early morning attack we occupied a further section of the Hindenburg line, over a mile front between Poetaine-les-Croiselles and Bullecourt. The enemy unsuccessfully counter-attacked. Fierce fighting continued all day long. We inflicted heavy casualties and took prisoners.

Fighting continues in our favour. We drove off raiders last night near Oppy and south-westward of Wytschaed. We successfully raided southward of Armentières. We brought down eight aeroplanes and one balloon. Four of our aeroplanes are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK BROKEN UP.

LONDON, May 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our artillery broke up the enemy's attack on advanced posts south-eastward of Epchy. We captured German prisoners during patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Fauquissart.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, May 20th.

A *communiqué* says:—There has been no infantry action. The artillery was sometimes violent at Chemin-des-Dames, Hurbise and on the Californa Plateau.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS EXTEND POSITIONS.

MANY CAPTURES.

ROME, May 20th.

An Italian official message says:—We extended our positions at Vodice, and drove back dense masses of the enemy who were attempting to stop our progress. The enemy, in the evening, abandoned his counter-attacks and concentrated artillery on the lost positions, which we maintain. We captured several guns, trench-mortars and machine-guns. We entered the enemy's lines eastward of Gorizia and prisoner 254 during the day's operations. The enemy's diversion means that the heavy bombardment and infantry attacks in the Trentino were unsuccessful.

EARLIER CABLES.

STRONG ITALIAN ATTACK.

KEY POSITIONS TAKEN.

ROME, May 20th.

An official *communiqué* says:—Yesterday morning we attacked and captured after a long and severe struggle, Hill 652 and Vodice, which are the keys to the enemy's defences northward of Monte Santo. We captured 379 prisoners. We maintained all the positions eastward of Gorizia against persistent attacks.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

An Austrian official message, after declaring that Italian mass attacks on the Vodice heights on the 18th were repulsed, admits that the Italians as a result of a week's fighting, extended their bridge-head at Piava by two kilometres.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH NAVAL LOSS.

PARIS, May 20th.

The French naval vessel *Colbert* was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on April 20th. Fifty-one persons were drowned.

EARLIER CABLES.

SPANISH STEAMER ATTACKED.

MADRID, May 20th.

The Spanish steamer *Patriot*, mentioned on the 18th, was found adrift and with her hull holed by shells.

THE ADRIATIC ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, May 20th.

The Commander of the *Dartmouth*, Commander Fane, was killed in the fight in the Adriatic Sea.

SWEDISH STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

STOCKHOLM, May 20th.

Three Swedish steamers which were returning from England were torpedoed. Ten people were drowned.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS AND KURDS.

COMBINED ATTACK REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, May 20th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—Our artillery repulsed an attempted attack eastward of Kalocim. Our fire dispersed an attack eastward of Koverka in the direction of Bystritsa. We repulsed a combined force of Turks and Kurds northward of Bidlia.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S CASUALTIES.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

LONDON, May 20th.

The Press Bureau announces that the German official casualties for April were 42,838, of which number 11,978 were deaths. The total German casualties up to the present are 4,245,804, of which number 1,041,029 are deaths. The naval losses are not included.

MAN-POWER.

LONDON, May 20th.

The Government has decided to recruit coalminers who have entered the industry since August, 1914, excepting engineers and mechanics.

AMERICAN DIVISION FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, May 20th.

The United States State Department announces that a Division of regulars, commanded by General Pershing, has been ordered to proceed to France at the earliest possible moment. This will be in addition to the nine regiments of engineers recently recruited for service in France.

RUSSIA'S DEMOCRACY.

WHAT IT MUST UNDERSTAND.

PETROGRAD, May 20th.

M. Terestchenko, the Foreign Minister, in the course of a speech, stated that the Russian Democracy must understand that the publication of Treaties will mean rupture with the Allies and the beginning of a separate peace, which the Russian people repudiated because they understood that an international peace alone would guarantee justice to the peoples. The facts of the Russian revolution and the intervention of the United States must increase the mutual confidence of the Allies, but to reach an understanding with the Allies, based on Russia's declaration of April 14th, Russia must prove that she was loyally fulfilling her engagements by re-creating her military power. It was ridiculous to speak of the annexation plans of the Allies as being menacing to a just peace, when Russia, Belgium, France, Serbia and Roumania were partially occupied by the enemy. He mentioned that France was justified in aspiring to the recovery of Alsace Lorraine.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LATE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

LONDON, May 20th.

The first part of the late Rajah of Sarawak's funeral will take place at Cirencester on the 21st. There will be a memorial service in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral on the 24th, which will be attended by relatives, officials and others. The body will then be removed to Sarawak for burial.

COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

MARITIME TRANSPORT.

ROME, May 20th.

The inter-Ally Commercial Conference has concluded, after unanimously carrying proposals for an economic union based on an understanding regarding an international system of maritime transport.

BRUTALISING THE JEWS.

APPEAL TO ALL SOCIALISTS.

STOCKHOLM, May 20th.

The Jewish Societies in Palestine have telegraphed the Secretariat of the Socialist Conference that the Turks are evacuating, and ill-treating and pillaging the Jews in Judea, Jerusalem and Galilee.

The victims appeal to Socialists everywhere against the cruelties, which are threatening to culminate in a massacre similar to that of the Armenians.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S ASSASSIN.

AMSTERDAM, May 20th.

Adher, the assassin of Count Stuergh, the Austrian Minister has been sentenced to death.

RUSSIAN PREMIER ISSUES STATEMENT.

NEED FOR STRENGTHENING THE ARMY.

PETROGRAD, May 20th.

The Premier, M. Lvoff, in a weighty statement to Pressmen, dwelt upon the necessity for reinvigorating the fighting capacity of the army, and so enable an offensive to expel the enemy from the invaded territories. To actively support the Allies he ardently insists that it is Russia's duty to observe her alliances with the Western democracies. Russians cannot remain indifferent to the fate of the overrun allied countries. He declared that the existing armistice at the front was incompatible with Russian honour and dignity and must cease.

The Foreign Minister, M. Terestchenko, made a similar statement, and showed the dangers of complying with the demands for the immediate publication of treaties by the old régime.

THE MISSION TO AMERICA.

RICHMOND (Virginia), May 20th.

Mr. Balfour and his colleagues have arrived here, and were accorded an enthusiastic reception.

ANOTHER ALLY.

WASHINGTON, May 20th.

Nicaragua has announced a rupture with Germany.

LANCASHIRE COTTON SPINNERS.

LONDON, May 20th.

As the necessary 80 per cent. majority in favour of a stoppage of the Lancashire Cotton Spinning Mills during Whit week has not been secured, any restriction of output will be voluntary.

AMERICAN FOOD SUPPLY.

A SCHEME FOR SAFEGUARDING.

WASHINGTON, May 20th.

Mr. Hoover, Food Controller, announces that he intends to regulate essential commodities and to control women housekeepers, to avoid waste, and to substitute as far as possible other commodities for staple foods, which will be exported to their Allies. Also, he intends to co-operate with the Allies regarding exports from America, and common imports from other countries.

President Wilson states that the Government will investigate the food stocks, prevent hoarding and profiteering, requisition food supplies for the public use, fix prices in order to guarantee the profit to farmers, and to protect consumers. The organisation will be on a voluntary basis.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

IRON DISCIPLINE FOR THE ARMY.

PETROGRAD, May 20th.

M. Kerensky, who is Minister of Marine in addition to Minister of War, visited the Peasants' and Soldiers' Congress, and he asked them to help him to show that the Russian army was still formidable. He intended to introduce an iron discipline in the army.

DISTRESS IN JAFFA.

GERMAN ACCOUNT.

LONDON, May 20th.

A Berlin telegram admits that the entire population has evacuated the Jaffa district for military reasons, including 7,000 Jaffa Jews. The telegram also says that as transport is inadequate, and isolated exiles have occurred, distress naturally prevails, and deaths have occurred from exhaustion, disease and accidents.

LONDON OMNIBUS STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, May 20th.

The London omnibus strike has ended, a conference of employers and employers, presided over by Mr. Henderson, agreeing to certain proposals.

SILVER.

LONDON, May 20th.

The silver market is featureless, but steady. The latest quotation is 37½.

BRITAIN'S FOOD PROBLEM.

EFFECT OF SUBMARINISM.

LONDON, May 20th.

Mr. Kennedy Jones, Director General of Food Economy, speaking at Edinburgh, defended Lord Devonport's administration and said Lord Devonport had thoroughly grasped the difficulties, and dealt with problems daily with vigour and determination. If everyone ate two slices of bread less daily we might face the German submarine menace undismayed. Mr. Jones pointed out the difficulty of complying with the demand that all brewing should cease, mentioning that no barley had been milled in Great Britain since February. Hence, beer brewed to-day involved the use of no new grain. While the Admiralty was working day and night to defeat the submarine menace, which, perhaps, was not so far from being surmounted as some people were inclined to think, surely we were asked to do little in making small individual economies?

He believed we were beginning to master submarinism. Our shipping losses had decreased and not increased. The long days had helped seaplanes to convoy foodships. Moreover, the ingenuity of the Admiralty, and the courage and skill of the sailors had enabled them to attack the U Boats by a new method which up to the present had been successful. Mr. Jones, thought that the success would continue, and that Germany in the next few months would realise that she cannot, under any circumstances, starve us out. Mr. Jones condemned compulsory rationing as expensive and likely to lead to unequal distribution. So far as our stocks were concerned we were in a better position than we were six weeks ago. The country had shown distinct signs of obeying the injunctions, and we had been lucky with our wheat consignments. Nevertheless, the greatest economy was essential.

DEALING WITH LABOUR TROUBLES.

LONDON, May 20th.

At a conference of the Engineers' Executive Council, Mr. Lloyd George presiding, the following proposals were agreed to:—

The Engineers' Executive and Shop Stewards to issue instructions to the men to resume work forthwith.

The Executive Council to negotiate with the Government regarding the existing difference, and endeavour to continue this practice with a view to avoiding future stoppage.

No further arrests to be made, the eight arrested men to be released at the earliest moment on their own recognizances, pending the hearing of the case of the men who were victimised in consequence of the strike.

WASTAGE OF WAR.

PEACE NOT IN SIGHT.

LONDON, May 20th.

Sir A. Henderson, M.P., speaking at Richmond, referred to the colossal losses of lives and property in the war, and said that, nevertheless, there was no immediate prospect of a cessation of hostilities. The severe character and prolongation of the war tempted some to ask why peace had not been attempted by other means. He replied that Germany's challenge made in 1914 still held good. The lust for world domination continued to be supported by the Kaiser and his Prussian advisers, and the German armies continued to threaten the existence of independent nationalities. Hence, victory for Germany would imperil the future Democracy of Europe. However much we may welcome peace, we cannot falter till the great act of liberation is fully achieved. He sympathised with the proposed League of Nations to enforce peace, but said there must be a league of free peoples.

FAR EASTERN MAILED LOST.

LONDON, May 20th.

The Post Master General announces that letters mailed from the Far East, viz. Siberia, and from North Persia, have been lost at sea through an enemy action. The probable date of posting at some of the representative places are as follows:—Cherof, March 12th to March 21st; Hankow, March 13th to March 19th; Peking, March 20th; Shanghai, Tientsin, March 16th to 21st; Hongkong, March 11th, 12th and Yokohama, March 19th. Manila, March 4th to 11th; Teheran, March 16th to 20th; Enzeli, March 16th to 18th; Tabriz, March 17th to 24th. The mails from China, Japan and Manila are letters only. The others are all classes of correspondence, except parcels. The Post Office does not pay compensation for losses due to an enemy action. If more definite information is required, the sender should apply at the office of posting.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

However ignorant the outside world may have been of the existence of Hongkong in the past—and that it was very ignorant is proved by the omission of the Colony's name from a foreign Government publication in my possession giving statistics relating to the chief ports of the world—there will be no excuse in future for anyone who says that he has not heard of the place. The Government seem to be bent on advertisement at all costs, and they cannot complain that their wishes in this direction are not being gratified. By their last two ventures in this direction they will get enough publicity to satisfy the most gluttonous appetite. It is advertisement that I would not have had—no, not even for \$40. It reminds one of the old tag—*Quos Deus vult perdere dementat prius*. It all helps towards Constitutional Reform, and is cheap at the price.

Properly viewed, the recent Police Court proceedings against this paper are a remarkable, if involuntary, tribute to the value and importance of the work of the local Press. Everyone knows that the newspapers furnish the Colony with all its news of the war on the various fronts, but how many until Thursday ever dreamt of the enormous responsibilities which they discharge in connection with the suppression of information that might be useful, directly or indirectly, to the enemy—information of such tremendous import that when, by one of those mistakes which only extraordinary mortals like ourselves could be expected to avoid, a little trickles out, the local civil and military representatives of the Crown are thrown into convulsions. My only fear is that when the rewards are being distributed at the end of the war, and the various local Editors are being decorated like Christmas trees, our little lapse will lope off the K and leave me with a simple C.M.G.

The new Harbour Regulations which have been recently issued have proved very perplexing to many of those who, with the approach of summer, are busy arranging for week-end bathing parties. The long legal rignarole has mystified bathers and left them in a state of nervous collapse for fear that they may commit some terrible crime, if the least little thing goes wrong with the gear of their launch. Would it not be as well if some regulations could be specially drafted for bathing parties telling them in plain English what they may and what they may not do? No one is eager to contravene regulations at the present time, and bathers would appreciate a straightforward announcement on the lines indicated.

Appropos of bathing parties, I overheard a suggestion the other evening that the examination officers should levy a toll of 20 cents upon each occupant of the many launches which pass in and out of the harbour, the proceeds to be given to War Charities. This would produce a goodly sum during the season, and, no one, it was argued, would begrudge 20 cents for the privilege of disporting themselves in the briny during war-time. But why worry about tolls and rates on houses? The Censorship Regulations contain unlimited possibilities as revenue producers.

The successes scored by the British competitors in the various events at the Anglo-American boxing contests on Saturday evening were thoroughly deserved. The winners throughout boxed splendidly, and the American spectators, who had big hopes of at least one success, were the first to admit that the Army and Navy men who represented the British were a very smart lot indeed. It was very gratifying to see Scott and Richards retain their respective championships at opposite ends of the scale. This was Scott's farewell appearance in the local ring, and it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that a more worthy heavy-weight champion has never been seen in Hongkong. He was the admired of many; and that admiration was increased by his very sportsmanlike behaviour at the end of the third round of his brief contest with his American challenger. The Police Reserve are again to be congratulated upon their successful efforts on behalf of war charities. Mr. F. C. Jenkins, the Deputy Superintendent, added to his reputation as a pleader by persuading a legal colleague to buy the gloves for \$400 on behalf of the fund to supply cigarettes and tobacco to our troops.

Those who hanker after "Yankisms" would have received liberal education at Saturday night's boxing contests. Amongst the remarks which have etched themselves into my memory are the following:—"Say, that's real bully," "Guess, he's some muck, that sleep producer," "Whistle when you want to send him dreaming," "Got him guessing, sure," "give him the Haymaker." Everyone was amused when one wit called out "Mind the censor" while Mr. Jenkins was referring to the approaching departure of Scott. To say the least, the representatives of our latest Allies who are in our midst are a very jovial lot of fellows, and judging by Saturday evening's performance, some enjoyable sporting events should result from their presence.

ROBERT RAYNES.

THE EMPIRE AND THE WAR. GEN. SMUTS ON HIS CAMPAIGN.

A HINT BY SIR R. BORDEN.

Sir Robert Borden and Lieut. General Smuts were the chief guests at a luncheon at the House of Commons given recently by the Empire Parliamentary Association to the Overseas Ministers attending the Imperial War Conference.

Mr. Walter Long, who presided, gave the toast of "The Overseas Minister." He said he rejoiced that to our councils there had come not only, as before, representatives of our great self-governing Dominions, but also representatives of our great Empire of India (cheers), to whom he was confident the whole of the United Kingdom would offer to a cordial and affectionate welcome. He was one of those who believed that the war had already taught us many lessons, and that the British Empire, strong and effective though it was before the war, would emerge from the struggle still stronger and presenting still greater influences for good throughout the world.

Sir Robert Borden, who was received with cheers, responded to the toast. He said:

More than 20 months have elapsed since I last addressed you. We had some remission, but hardly adequate compensation even then of the tremendous task which still lay before us in this war. In these islands you have risen splendidly to the need: we of the Dominions have striven also to do our part. I then reminded you that 350,000 men had joined the colours in the overseas nations. To-day I can tell you that not fewer than one million men in those Dominions have taken up arms for the Empire. The Canadian Expeditionary Force in Europe then numbered 75,000; to-day I am proud to tell you that Canada has sent forth to aid the Allied cause more than 325,000 men. Our total enlistments exceed 400,000, and in the Canadian Expeditionary Force alone more than 300,000 men have left the shores of our Dominion. Their achievement under the sternest test has been splendidly worthy of the traditions which are their heritage. (Cheers.)

There is not time nor is this the occasion to dwell upon the phases of the war since my last visit to England. The most recent had last in the attempt to starve into submission the people of these islands by the ruthless sinking of all ships entering a wide ocean area round the United Kingdom. I am wholly confident that this attempt will fail, but I am equally confident that to ensure such failure the people of the Empire, and especially the people of these islands, must realize that the peril is a substantial one.

I speak in no despondent mood, but as one disposed to face realities. The enemy are staking everything upon this last throw of the dice. All their energies are being concentrated upon this year's campaign. Whether on land or on sea. Any flagging of our spirit, any lack of effort—disastrous at any time—would be fatal now. Consider any sacrifice or self-denial, however stern, which the need may impose upon those at home, how dangerous the suffering and too often the supreme sacrifice of those who hold the lines in France or elsewhere in the great theatres of war. If any of us should chance to be dependent let him go for confidence to the men in the trenches. If for a moment he lacks heart, let him go to the wounded in the hospitals for courage. If we seek a standard for the nation's spirit, let us remember the discipline and heroism of the men who lined up on the deck of the *Tyndareus* when she was sinking.

The German people are fighting with desperation under the belief, engendered and fostered by their military autocracy, that we seek to crush Germany and to terminate her national existence. No such purpose ever was or could be in the mind of the British people. It is impossible to crush in that sense a nation of 70 millions. Beyond comparison Germany was at the beginning of the war the most powerful military State in the world's history. Any idea of successful aggression against her was unthinkable. Confident in that strength, the German nation, following blindly the behests of militarism, entered upon this war for world domination. For the health of Germany's soul, her people must be taught before it ends that military aggression is neither a legitimate nor a profitable business enterprise; that world domination is impossible; that treaties are sacred; that the public conscience of the world will not permit the rape of the small, weak nations, will not tolerate the horrible methods of barbarity which have characterized the passage of the German armies and their occupancy of conquered territory; and, finally, that there is a world conscience which commands and can arouse a force sufficient to subdue any nation that runs amok. The lesson must be thoroughly learned by the German people or the Allied nations will have taken up arms in vain.

We have gathered together here from the ends of the earth to take counsel with you of the Mother Land upon the needs of the situation so as better to co-ordinate our common effort and to consummate our common purpose. When first I spoke to you in 1912 I took leave to put forward certain views respecting future constitutional relations. Two years ago I emphasized the same considerations with one dwelling upon them. The purpose which I then had at heart still remains steadfast. It may be that in the shadow of the war we do not clearly realize the measure of recent constitutional development. I shall not attempt to anticipate any conclusion which may be reached by the Imperial War Conference now sitting in London; a conference embracing India, now for the first time taking her place at the national council of Empire, as well as all the great Dominions except Australia, whose absence is deeply regretted.

Without further reference to the Imperial War Conference I address myself

to the Constitutional position which has arisen from the summoning of an Imperial War Cabinet. The British Constitution is the most flexible instrument of government ever devised. It is surrounded by certain statutory limitations, but they are not of a character to prevent the remarkable development to which I shall allude. The office of Prime Minister, thoroughly recognized by the gradually developed conventions of the Constitution, although entirely unknown to the formal enactments of the law, is invested with a power and authority which under new conditions, demanding progress and development, are of incalculable advantage. The recent exercise of that great authority has brought about an advance which may contain the germ and define the method of Constitutional development in the immediate future. It is only within the past few days that the full measure of that advance has been consummated.

For the first time in the Empire's history are sitting in London two Cabinets, both properly constituted and both exercising well-defined powers. Over each of them the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom presides. One of them is designated as the "War Cabinet," which chiefly devotes itself to such questions touching the prosecution of the war as primarily concern the United Kingdom. The other is designated as the "Imperial War Cabinet," which has a wider purpose—jurisdiction, and personnel. To its deliberations have been summoned representatives of all the Empire's self-governing Dominions. We meet there on terms of equality under the presidency of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; we meet there as equals.

The Imperial War Cabinet, as constituted to-day has been summoned for definite and specific purposes, publicly stated, which involve questions of the most vital concern to the whole Empire. With the constitution of that Cabinet a new era has dawned and a new page of history has been written. It is not for me to prophesy as to the future significance of these pregnant events; but those who have given thought and energy to every effort for full Constitutional development of the overseas nations may be pardoned for believing that they discern therein the birth of a new and greater Imperial Commonwealth. (Cheers.)

GENERAL SMUTS' REPLY.

Lieutenant-General Smuts also replied to the toast, and was loudly cheered in rising to speak. He said:

I feel on this occasion that South Africa is not putting her best foot forward. (Laughter and cheers.) I could wish that General Borden was here to-day to be bracketed with Sir Robert Borden in reply to the toast of the Dominions, but unfortunately he could not be here. He is bearing a burden in South Africa which no other man can bear, and it is a misfortune in a certain sense that I have to take the place of my right-hand friend. We feel profoundly grateful to you, Mr. Long, for the references you have made to the effort of the Dominions in this war. No doubt, it is a great effort. But I must frankly confess that what has impressed me far more profoundly in this war is the effort and the spirit of the United Kingdom.

When we consider that the nation was not meant for a war of annexation, that it was a nation built on peace institutions and founded on a peaceful basis and not intended for such a crisis as has overwhelmed the world now, I say that the effort that has been made by this nation is one which almost surpasses the imagination of the world. That effort, I think, and the spirit which is even greater than the effort, are the pledge of certain success in the future. I am as sure as I can be of anything that this spirit which the British nation has developed is such that all will be well in the end, however hard it may be before the end comes.

With regard to the Dominions—we have listened to the very eloquent and wise speech which Sir Robert Borden has made, and it is certainly a marvellous effort which has been made by the Dominions. Is it not a wonderful thing that the Dominion of Canada by herself has made an effort almost equal, if not quite equal, to that made by Great Britain in the Boer War? Here you have an outlying nation of the Empire, which has raised almost half a million men in the course of this war. I am credibly informed that in proportion to her wide population, the effort of Australia has been almost more magnificent as regards the Empire of India. I cannot speak, but I can say, as one who has commanded thousands of Indian troops in one of our campaigns, that I never wish to command more loyal, braver, and better troops. (Cheers.) The Indian troops who are now breaking up the Turkish Empire in Mesopotamia are making a contribution to the war which should never be forgotten. New Zealand, the most British of all the Dominions, has made a magnificent effort; with a small population of a little more than a million, she has raised approximately 100,000 men. This is an effort of which we might all well be proud. (Cheers.) The same applies to Newfoundland.

What can I modestly say about South Africa? (Laughter and cheers.) We started this war with an internal convulsion in the country. Unlike any other parts of the Empire, we first had to set our own house in order. That was done. (Cheers.) We secured peace and quiet in South Africa, and to-day the German flag, except in a small and fever-ridden district, is not flying south of the Tropic. You have to remember, I do not want to be parochial, but the case of South Africa is significant for our whole position in this war—we must remember that, unlike the other Dominions, this work was done by a Dominion the majority of whose white population is not British, but Dutch. You have to remember that only 15 years ago, a very large portion of this population was locked in deadly conflict with the British Empire. And when you bear in mind these facts and see what has been achieved, I think you will agree with me that South Africa has done her share, and more than her share. (Cheers.)

How was this done? Here I come to the wider issue. It was done because the Boer War of 1899-1902 was supplemented, was complemented, or compensated by one of the wisest political settlements ever made in the history of this nation. I hope that when in future you draw up a calendar of Empire-builders you will not forget the name of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He was not either intellectually or politically a superman, but he was a wise man with profound feeling and profound political instinct. He achieved a work in South Africa by one wise act of statesmanship which has already borne, and will continue to bear, the most far-reaching results in the history of this Empire. (Cheers.)

This completed what was begun in the Boer war, and it switched South Africa again on to the right track and the British Empire again on to the right track, because, after all, the British Empire is not founded on might or force, but on moral principles—on principles of freedom, equality, and equity. It is these principles which we stand for to-day as an Empire in this mighty struggle. Our opponent, the German Empire, has never learned that lesson yet in her short history. She still believes that might is right—that a military machine is sufficient to govern the world. She has not yet realized that ultimately all victories are moral and that even the political government of the world is a moral government. The fundamental issue in this struggle in which we are engaged to-day is the government of the world is not military, and it cannot be brought about by a military machine, but by the principles of equity, justice, fairness, and equality, such as have built up this Empire.

You see the effects of this already. Germany started enormously strong and preponderant in military strength over the world. What have we seen? Simply because we have a just and good cause, and simply because she has been trying to back her way through in a military sense, one country after another has dropped away from her. Two of her own treaty nations have dropped away from her, and to-day, almost all over the world, you will find the nations coming together against her. America has not yet declared war. Nobody knows what America may do, but I say that if America does not go into this war to-day, she will go in to-morrow, because the German attitude will force her sooner or later into open conflict. That is what Germany has achieved by the principle for which she is fighting. I am sure, if we continue to found our issue on these high principles that have actuated us so far through the history of the world, the end is certain and Germany is already defeated. (Cheers.) Morally and politically she is already defeated, and all that remains now is the final issue on the field of battle.

I do not hide from myself that the position is a grave one—that the Central Empires are an enormously strong military combination, and when I speak of ultimate victory I do not hide from myself that we have hard work in front of us and that there are difficult times ahead of us. There is no doubt, after the long time the war has lasted—almost three years—and the exhaustion which is overtaking Central Europe, that they cannot continue much longer and that by the autumn that is now before them they will probably make their maximum military effort. They are flouting the opinion of the world in a way they have never done before, and in a way which suggests that they must try hard at any cost to achieve some result this summer.

As to the submarine campaign, I am fully convinced that that campaign is not going to settle this war. At the best it is, as it were, a raid on our wide Empire communications. The raids will be severe from time to time and will inconvenience us very seriously, but they will not lead to our defeat. No raid on lines of communications ever yet led to the defeat of any Empire in the world. This summer I think we shall probably see the submarine effort on which Germany is relying fail in its intention, and then, earlier than many of us think, we shall hear of peace again.

On the future Constitution of the Empire I do not want to speak at any length. I do not think this is the time or that it is necessary to do so, but I think one word of caution should be expressed. A great deal of political thinking on this difficult and most important of all subjects has already been done in the United Kingdom, and a great literature is growing up around it in this country. Let me give you one word of warning. In thinking of this matter do not try to think of existing political institutions which have been evolved in the course of European developments. The British Empire is a much larger and more diverse problem than anything we have seen hitherto, and the sort of Constitution we read about in books, the sort of political alphabet which has been elaborated in years gone by, does not apply and would not solve the problems of the future. We should not follow precedents, but make them. (Cheers.)

We see growing up before us a great number of strong free nations all over the Empire. Nobody wants to limit the power of self-government. No single man outside a lunatic asylum wants to force these young nations into any particular mould. All that we want is the maximum of freedom and liberty, the maximum of self-development for the young nations of the Empire, and machinery that will keep all these nations together in the years which are before them. I am sure if we disabuse our minds of precedents and preconceived ideas we shall evolve, in the course of years, the institutions and machinery that will meet our difficulties. I am still full of courage. (Cheers.) Even as an optimist I am encouraged and inspired by the spirit which I have seen in this island since I came here, and I think that that even more than anything else is a pledge of the victory which lies before us. (Cheers.)

WHAT WAR HAS DONE TO BRITAIN.

A SHREWD AMERICAN'S VIEWS.

A few months ago the *Metropolitan Magazine* of New York sent Mr. William Hard, a foremost journalistic authority in the United States on business, political, and social organization, to London to find an answer to the question:—What is going to happen after the war?

The first of Mr. Hard's articles is published in the April number of the *Metropolitan*, and the subject or text appears to have been suggested by Lord Northcliffe at an interview he gave the author.

"Been to the front?" asked Lord Northcliffe.

"Not yet," said Mr. Hard. "I'm trying to find out what's happening in England itself."

"Excellent," said Lord Northcliffe. "Look at it in this way: just put down the changes that are happening in the English people. That's what is going to last for England. No matter what the details of peace may be, those changes in Britain are going to last—changes in our institutions and even changes in our character. There are lots of them. Get them together."

And that is what Mr. Hard has done; he says at the outset that the war has made the English gentler and kinder.

"It has made them, in a good sense of the word, softer. I am convinced that one reason why the English have not been brutalized is that they have not been militarized. To have militarized it is necessary that the military shall be top dog. But the military are no nearer being top dog in England to-day than they were in August, 1914."

To illustrate this he describes the tribunals which administer the Compulsory Service Acts. The tribunals he considers the most English institutions he has ever seen in England. They are ridiculous from the standpoint of militarism. They are not appointed by the Army, they are not appointed even by the nation. Labour is given adequate representation; so is every other important local interest. They summon the prospective soldier before them. They summon the Army representative, who has no vote, but is there simply to argue for the Army as a barrister in court. The decision is made by an assemblage of local civilian interests. Yet, as he points out, although the English "are actually administering national conscription on a sort of local option basis," the Army does, somehow, get the men.

INDUSTRIAL RE-BIRTH.

Mr. Hard has a good deal to say about the Declaration of London. "It was the climax," he says, "to the trustful period in English international history. The tentative signing of it by England, and the final rejecting of it by England, and the present loathing of it by England will explain much in the character of the English people. If ever there was a pro-German document it was not Mr. Wilson's Peace Note—it was the Declaration of London."

But the trustfulness which was dominant in England in 1909 has departed. The present indications are that never again in our lifetime will any representative of England put their names to any document which would place new impediments in the way of "the old, thoroughly humane, but genuinely effective, unabated use of English sea-power."

The war has given England's industries a new enthusiasm for organization, investigation, and education. "Really almost a new life," says Mr. Hard. "If ever there was a case of a Phoenix rising from its ashes it is the case of this England, the mother of modern industry, very old and very tired, rising from the pyre of war again renewing its youth."

"I have seen a battleship of first-class size and of more than first-class engine-power steaming to the Grand Fleet ready for action on the twentieth day of the month from the day on which the drawings for her were received by the shipyard." (The italics are Mr. Hard's.)

The war has produced a "scientific management idea" unknown two years ago. The industrial future of England, he considers, an assured success. "It has no chance in 1918. Now it has been created off-hand, almost as a side-issue, while the air is still full of shells, by an England really energized."

Mr. Hard believes that "the war has put British labour in a position in which it may take a longer and quicker stride toward industrial democracy than has ever before been taken anywhere." It began when, as he points out, "the trade unions of Great Britain stepped up to the altar of the war and placed on it all their hard-earned rights and privileges 'all their restrictions on control' and on employment."

In thousands of factories all over Great Britain there was a revolution in methods of production.

But the new revolution is in the hands of Labour, for Labour has obtained a pledge from Parliament in the Munitions Act which can be misinterpreted or disregarded. The words of the Treasury agreement made between the Prime Minister and the Labour representatives in March, 1915, are incorporated in the Act, and they run as follows:—"Any departure during the war from the practices ruling in our workshops, shipyards, and other industries prior to the war shall be only for the period of the war."

In other words, as Mr. Hard explains, "everything must be put back just as it was before, back into the old slough of slackness as far as Labour is concerned, if Labour says so."

MODEL OF A WORLD-STATE.

In the meantime Labour is silent and makes no proposal, and so, despite the fact that England to compete must be efficient, we are faced with the possibility that after the war has ended Capital may be bound by the Government's pledge and required to hand over to Labour its pound of flesh. But Mr. Hard pictures (Continued at foot of next column.)

"HOW ILL YOU LOOK!" SOME SOCIAL HUNS.

[BY TWELVE BEEK.]

Yesterday morning a friend greeted me with "How well you are looking this morning!"

He asked no favour and declined my immediate invitation to lunch; nevertheless his remark was probably sincere. But if it was, it is the insincerity that goes about the world seeking whom it can cheer; it is an hypocrisy that is a more shining virtue than any candour.

The gloom and depression of this interminable winter have made carnival for us go about telling their friends and acquaintances "How ill you look!" The man or woman who meets a friend and wounds him with that sympathetic comment is a criminal against whose crime society has no protection and a spiritual murderer who walks unpunished. Every doctor knows that people in radiant health will feel ill if they are told that they look ill, and will, moreover, actually become ill. The social Huns know this even more than the doctors know it. The "friend" who tells you that you look ill is the modern cloaked bravo of the streets; his "friendship" is a mask and his "sympathy" is a stiletto.

Nothing delights these murderers so much as to meet you on the top of some cheery morning, when the sparkle of life is in your eye, the spring of energy in your step, and the plain joy of living (for it is a joy to live, even in these days) in your face. It is dull any-day work for the social Hun to meet a friend really poorly and to make him more poorly by telling him how ill he looks. But a friend in obvious health, pleased with himself, gay with the world, sanguine for his day of work and play! Here is a stout craft to be holed, and the social Hun feels the same thrill as the other sort of Hun feels when he peers at the mirror of his periscope and sees a liner laden with women and children. So he plants himself in your fairway; he greets you effusively, "Good morning. How are you? Poor old fellow! Have you had an illness? You are looking very drawn."

You hate him, but you must not wince. You can only smile forcedly and say, "Well, my looks evidently belie me, for I feel well enough." "Take care of yourself, for you don't look it," he says, stabbing you again.

He bids you goodbye and leaves you wondering. "Am I really well?" Old Thugson looked quite scared at my looks. Now I come to think of it I feel rotten. Specks in the eyes, that's exactly the feeling—and that little breeze this morning at breakfast time. It's all very well of one's wife to talk about irritability. But there's no irritability without a pathological cause. In half an hour's time, of course, you are really looking ill, and really feeling ill. The social Hun has done this work. I often wonder whether he keeps a "case book" with items like this: "Met Bex, Strand, 11.45, howling along like a four-year-old. Stopped him. Gave usual prescription. Immed. result. Called again his office 6 p.m. for further treatment if necessary. Not necessary. Gone home ill. Hurrah!"

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Mr. Hard's last change as he puts it, "reaches out to both sides of the Equator and into both hemispheres to give the whole world intimately a new spectacle and a new example. The war has presented the British Empire with the opportunity of making the world's first great experiment in international government."

The over-seas soldiers of the Empire have made a deep impression on him. He sees in them different peoples, "not hostile, much friendlier than really foreign nations could ever be to one another—and yet essentially and permanently different." He differentiates between the "democratic" Australian, the "conservative" and "capitalistic" Canadians, "more like the Americans," the democratic but more "disciplined" New Zealanders, the South Africans who use the Dutch language in London and in their official State documents—a "double language," "double-blooded," "double-charactered nation," as he calls them.

The problem, according to Mr. Hard, is that each of the five nations wishes to be independent. Nevertheless, each wants an Imperial foreign policy for war and peace, and that Imperial policy cannot be left to Britain alone. Therefore, to prevent secessions and a repetition of the Colonial War of 1812 there must be a new union, an Imperial Parliament, an International Government. "In other words," he writes, "the thing in view might be called a sketch of a model for a final 'World State.'" And he sees in this last change in British life the profoundest world-change wrought by the war.



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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within four days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR
Superintendent.

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CAPE TOWN and MADAGASCAR

VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE	"KAMAKURA MARU"	FRIDAY,	26th
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Shirai	12.30	June, at Noon.
MOJI, KORE, YOKOHA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SHIZUOKA MARU"	WED. DAY,	20th
	Capt. Numa	12.30	June, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU"	FRIDAY,	16th
	Capt. Takada	9.00	June, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KASHIMA MARU"	FRIDAY,	25th
	Capt. Kawada	21.00	May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	"MISHIMA MARU"	TUESDAY,	6th
	Capt. Nishimura	10.00	June, at 11 A.M.

	"ASAHI MARU"	TUESDAY,	5th
	Capt. Kamekura	8.00	June.

	"PENANG MARU"	SUNDAY,	27th
	Capt. Kishibiki	10.00	May.

	"TOTOMI MARU"	THURSDAY,	7th
	Capt. Kawada	8.00	June.

	"RANGOON MARU"	SATURDAY,	9th
	Capt. Kobayashi	8.00	June.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"HENTEN MARU"	WED. DAY,	30th
	Capt. Tomita	8.00	May.

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Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 26th May 12.30 P.M.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 13th June
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 22nd June
PERISA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
KOREA MARU	13,000 — 18 knots	TUES., 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	13,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 27th July

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"MANILA MARU"	WED. DAY,	23rd May, at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	MONDAY,	4th June, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Japan, with intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly services between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	24th May, at 3 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	27th May, at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be used.

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